

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR, NO. 127.

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HE WHO RUNS MAY READ.

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STATEHOOD

Bennett and Smith Both  
Favor it.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Between Republicans, Liberals  
and Federal Officials.

THEY ALL OPPOSE HOME RULE

They Prefer Territorial Vassalage to It—  
Arguments in Favor of Utah's Admis-  
sion as a State—No Possible Chance  
for It—Our Resources.

HERALD BUREAU,  
Corner of 15th and G Sts., N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.

The mask is off. Messrs. Bennett and  
Smith, by their answers to the Senate ter-  
ritorial committee to-day, showed that a  
triple alliance exists between the Republi-  
cans, the Liberals and the federal officials  
in Utah to continue the present condition  
of affairs, including

THE ODDIOUS UTAH COMMISSION

until the territory shall be safely Republi-  
can. In other words, if they can't have  
statehood, they prefer the present form of  
government. There was no equivocation  
about the replies. They were drawn from  
the speakers by Senators Faulkner and  
Carlisle, and they were given with a blunt  
directness which effectually prevents any  
other interpretation being put upon them,  
except that the Republicans are here as  
allies of the Liberal party, while

MAQUERADING IN THE ROLE OF REPUBLICANS

Almost at the very outset of his argument,  
Judge Bennett was interrupted by Chair-  
man Platt, who propounded this question  
to him: "It seems to me if the new system  
of territorial government is adopted, con-  
sidering how difficult it would be if once  
established to abrogate it, that Utah would  
be further from statehood than now."  
Judge Bennett replied that that was his  
opinion, and it was for that reason he an-  
tagonized the Home Rule bill. Speaking  
then to the statehood bill, he went on to  
say that he had been a resident of Utah for  
twenty years. He never was a Mormon, as  
Senator Stewart knew, and he said that he  
had been a student of the theory and sys-  
tem in practice that had become historic.  
He added that he went there as a young  
man and referred to the several times he  
had come here to advocate the passage of  
the different laws

ANTAGONIZING THE MORMON SYSTEM

"Under these circumstances," said he,  
"it is natural to suppose that I would be  
against Mormonism, yet while he was  
against it he had always looked forward to  
the time when the territory would be  
released from that bondage. He showed  
that as the material development of the  
country, the Americanism had come to the  
front. "That," he said, "does not mean  
much to you in the east, but to us in  
west, it means everything." When the  
Home Rule bill was introduced, he and the  
people who believed with him, decided to  
"ask for statehood, not to-day or to-mor-  
row or next month or next year. Of  
course," he continued, "I would not argue  
political matters before this committee, but  
they must be alluded to, and in view of the

POLITICAL SITUATION IN UTAH

it was thought wise by our Republican  
committee, to submit the statehood bill  
for the Federal Caine bill."  
Senator Carlisle—You say you do not  
want the statehood bill passed at this ses-  
sion?  
The inquiry seemed to discount the  
speaker whose intellectual faculties ap-  
peared, for some cause or other, to be  
badly dulled. He replied in answer to  
Senator Carlisle, however, that that gen-  
tleman had misunderstood him, whereupon  
he said: "Do you want the statehood  
bill passed, or is it a measure or use to de-  
feat the Home Rule bill?"  
"No," replied Judge Bennett, pulling  
himself together with some difficulty, "I  
want the statehood bill passed; I want  
Utah admitted as a state to-day, to-mor-  
row or next year, and we will show you as a  
justification for it more increase in popu-  
lation, more wealth, more of the real signs  
of statehood than any of the territories  
that have recently been admitted. I want  
to show you, too, that while polygamy has  
been a menace to our government, we have  
lived to see it abandoned."  
Passing for some little time to the issue  
of

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF'S MANIFESTO

he said: "You ask me what it means. I  
will tell you what it means. The issuance  
of the manifesto meant that something  
had occurred; it meant that Americanism  
still prevailed and that our contest against  
polygamy had been triumphant. The issuance  
of that manifesto gave some of us,  
who had been carrying on the warfare  
against polygamy, encouragement, and  
it was thought we might safely divide  
on party lines."  
He referred in passing terms to an ar-  
ticle of Chief Justice Zane in a recent num-  
ber of the *Forum* wherein this matter is  
discussed at length, and paid a high tribute  
to that gentleman's ability as a jurist, the  
purity of his private life and his political  
acumen.

He was asked the question by one mem-  
ber of the committee if he believed that  
polygamy was dead, and he replied that he  
had no doubt of it nor did any other fair-  
minded and liberal man doubt it. He  
said that the opponents of the two bills  
who had appeared here had endeavored to  
give the committee a contrary opinion, but  
they knew better. They knew that poly-  
gamy as a matter of church creed or as a  
political power was

A THING OF THE PAST.

He showed the committee that the territory  
contained a population of 250,000 souls and  
that the assessed property amounted to

nearly \$200,000,000; and he stated also  
that there was less drunkenness, less sensu-  
ality and less crime generally in Salt Lake  
than in any other city of its size in the western  
country. He said that he was not speak-  
ing as an attorney, but as one who had  
lived in that country for twenty years, "I  
want to say," he continued, "that they are  
a people whom you cannot regard too  
highly for their many public and private  
virtues."

In speaking of the great wealth of the  
country he enumerated a number of do-  
mestic products. And then growing taciturn  
he said he wanted to speak of a subject;  
it was not a pleasant subject, he said, turn-  
ing to the committee and winking one eye,  
but still it was a matter he could not over-  
look. Sulphur is being produced in large  
quantities and the output last year was  
greater than in any year up to this country  
from Sicily.

"I have spoken now of the population,  
the material resources considering the  
area of Utah and the variety of produc-  
tions. There cannot be found in America  
a country of the same area which can pro-  
duce right now or next year what we can  
produce. What, then, are the conditions  
which should induce Congress whether the  
territory should be admitted as a state?  
First, should be population; second, re-  
sources; third, intelligence, and fourth,  
morality of the people."

THE PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY

he continued, "in Utah is only 5 1/2 per-  
cent. This showing beats Connecticut  
and Maine and every state in the south. I  
may be answered that this is true, but that  
we have polygamy there and that we have  
this vice and some other vice, but let us  
see what there is in this of illiteracy. You  
will find as I have said less than 6 per-  
cent. My friend Allen, who is an edu-  
cator, said the other day that the school  
system there is very bad and the Mormons  
control all the schools. But it is not true.  
Take the report of the government and  
you will find the dominant church, which I  
despise as I hate the devil, has a number  
of schools equal to your Presbyterian, your  
Episcopalian, your Congregationalist  
church schools, for the fact is this: we  
have been working there all these years  
developing these educational facilities.  
Now we ask for statehood, what do you say  
to us? You say that Brigham Young was  
a bad man; you say that Joseph Smith was  
a curse to the land. You may say all this  
and more, but is this a good answer, gen-  
tlemen! Can you say to us that we have  
not the resources, the bone, the muscle and  
the brain to protect our country as you  
protect yours? You cannot say that to us.  
I simply then want to say in conclusion,  
that if we are entitled to be recognized by our  
great government, if

WE ARE ENTITLED TO STATEHOOD

at your own good time, you will pass the  
enabling act I drafted and sent to Senator  
Teller. Now let us see what will be the  
result. It provides for an election in the  
middle of October. It provides for a con-  
vention to frame a state constitution. Then  
we are to meet under your scrutiny and  
under the scrutiny of the civilized world  
and frame the constitution which we shall  
live under. That is the question. I want  
to know, 1892. With this constitution we  
shall come to Congress for its approval, and  
having gained this the President, whoever  
he may be, whether it be D. B. Hill or Ben-  
jamin Harrison or someone else, will then  
issue the proclamation admitting us as a  
state.

"Now, gentlemen, in view of what we  
are doing are we not entitled to statehood,  
and may we not in a year or a year and a  
half or two years be admitted? I want to  
say now, and he said this impressively,  
we don't want any Home Rule bill. Home Rule  
is good enough; we would have had it long  
ago.

BUT WE DON'T WANT IT

In the form it is advocated. It will cost us  
\$500,000. We don't want any territory  
with stilt or upon stilt; let us stay under  
the Federal Caine bill. That is to be in No-  
vember, 1892. With this constitution we  
shall come to Congress for its approval, and  
having gained this the President, whoever  
he may be, whether it be D. B. Hill or Ben-  
jamin Harrison or someone else, will then  
issue the proclamation admitting us as a  
state.

WE COULD NEVER GET OUT

and I might come here next year, or three  
months now, asking statehood as I do now,  
and you would say no, because all these fel-  
lows had got in their work. But that is  
something else that is political, and I do  
not intend to introduce politics here. How-  
ever, that is a fair criticism of the bill,  
but there is another thing. Why do you  
want that? Who wants it? Does any  
property owner want it? Does any man  
with his children and his grandchildren  
want it? Who does want it? Brigham  
Young's ghost don't want it. Then who  
does? Let us find out.

DELEGATE CAINE SAYS HE WANTS IT

but he won't swear to it. Richards is here,  
but he says he don't want it."  
Senator Carey interrupted at this point  
and wanted to know the amount of revenue  
collected.

Judge Bennett replied that it was rather  
hard to say, but that it would probably  
amount to \$200,000.

Senator Stewart then said: "You say  
the politicians would get their work in  
under the form of government as proposed  
by the Home Rule. Where would it be  
under statehood? Would not the same re-  
sults follow?"

"Perhaps it would," replied Judge Ben-  
nett hesitatingly, "but I cannot say."

"It is not double the number of offi-  
cers in the territory you need?" asked Sen-  
ator Carey.

"Yes, more than double," was the reply.  
"How many judges have you?" Senator  
Faulkner asked.

"Four," replied Judge Bennett.

"You have just been granted two addi-  
tional, have you not?" said Senator Faulk-  
ner.

"Yes," replied Bennett, "and we do not  
need them. The judges are paid \$4,000 a  
year. Then, too, we have seven district  
attorneys."

Senator Carey then remarked that the  
trouble with the new states is that they  
want to have a judicial system equal to  
that of a state the size of New York,  
whereupon Mr. Faulkner rejoined that  
that had nothing to do with the bill under  
discussion.

MR. JOHN HENRY SMITH

then took the floor and after speaking of  
his long residence in the territory, stated  
that he was here, in connection with Judge  
Bennett, for statehood. He said he was a  
Republican in politics, and a descendant of  
old Whig stock. He believed in the prin-  
ciples of the Republican party and had  
always advocated them. When the ques-  
tion of division on party lines was pre-  
sented before the people and they began to  
take sides, he talked over the situation  
with Judge Zane and Judge Bennett and  
other gentlemen. He reviewed the history  
of the positions of the two parties up to the  
time the division occurred. He recited in  
simple but graphic language the

MORMON MOVEMENT TO THE WEST

the hardships they had encountered and  
the necessity for a strong central power,  
such as was vested in Brigham Young.

He was here asked by Senator Platt  
when the division between the two parties  
occurred.

He replied that the division occurred in  
May, and that the People's party was dis-  
solved by its officers, leaving the members  
free to go where they chose.

"Since then there has been no People's  
party," said Chairman Platt.

"No," was the reply. "They divided  
into Republicans and Democrats. There is,  
of course, with us as in other sections  
of the country, a body of people who have  
not taken sides. But we are absorbing  
them as fast as we can and we think we  
shall succeed in getting them also to di-  
vide."

"When the two parties divided some  
time ago, was not there

A TACTIC UNDERSTANDING  
that the question of statehood should not  
be brought up?" asked Mr. Platt.

"Yes," replied Mr. Smith. "It was so  
tacitly understood."

"You regard the Home Rule bill, 'is it  
in line with this spirit of understanding?'"

"No, it is not, but it was thought inas-  
much as the understanding had been violat-  
ed by the Home Rule bill that it was  
well for us to come forward for statehood."

Senator Faulkner then asked Mr. Smith  
if he did not regard the Faulkner bill as  
practical statehood. In answer to this  
Mr. Smith said that the bill imposes on  
the people all the burdens of statehood  
without giving them all the privileges,  
stating that the bill gave Utah no rep-  
resentation in Congress nor in the electoral  
college.

"If you cannot get statehood," said Sen-  
ator Faulkner, "are you in favor of keep-  
ing your people under the present terri-  
torial system?"

"That is a very direct question," re-  
plied Mr. Smith. "But I must say frankly  
that I prefer a

TERMINAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT  
to the Home Rule bill. I think a people  
who can get within the range of statehood  
should get in full."

"Do you voice the sentiment of the Re-  
publican party when you say that if you  
cannot get statehood you prefer to remain  
under the existing laws, including the  
Utah commission?"

"Yes," said Mr. Smith.

"You are a Mormon?" queried Senator  
Platt.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Are there Mormons in both parties?"

"Yes, but the result of the recent elec-  
tion showed that there were more in the  
Democratic than in the Republican party."

"Then you think until you can get state-  
hood it is better to leave things as they  
are?"

"Yes, Mr. Chairman, I do," replied Mr.  
Smith.

Senator Stewart then asked what effect  
the existing laws have on liberating the  
Mormon people from the domination of the  
church politically.

"The laws of Utah," replied Mr.  
Smith, "are just as free to vote according  
to their conscience as the people in any  
other part of the country." And he pro-  
ceeded to cite some instances proving that  
fact. In answer to a question by Senator  
Carey, he replied that he was one of the  
apostles of the Mormon church, and that  
he has held that office since 1880.

"Once an apostle, always an apostle!"  
queried Senator Carey.

"Yes," replied Mr. Smith, "so long as one  
behaves oneself."

Chairman Platt asked him if he believed  
polygamy was a thing of the past, to which  
Mr. Smith said: "I do; and this is equally  
true of the remote regions as it is of the  
large cities."

"Do you keep the church entirely out of  
politics now?" he asked Chairman Platt.

"Yes," he replied.

"Now, take these twelve apostles," said the  
chairman, "are they all Democrats but  
you?"

"No."

"How many?" asked Senator Carey.

"Are openly affiliating with the Republican  
party, and how many with the Democrats,  
and how many with the Liberals?"

"There are none who affiliate with the  
Liberals," said Mr. Smith.

"First affiliate with the Republican party,  
at least three have more or less to say  
in favor of the Democracy, and several  
others are out of the country. I do not  
know what their views are."

"If all the people divided between the  
two parties, is there any reason why they  
would not be entitled to statehood?" asked  
Chairman Platt.

"I see no reason," replied Mr. Smith, "why  
they should not have the same privileges  
that are accorded to other territories."

In answer to queries he went on to ex-  
plain the district school system. He also  
spoke of local affairs and said that the  
Mormon people had so disintegrated that  
statehood might safely be allowed.

Chairman Platt then asked: "Suppose  
you had statehood, do you suppose Mor-  
monism would drop out of social and polit-  
ical affairs at once?"

"Just as much as it would out of any  
other community. The Mormon people,"  
continued Mr. Smith, "are as independent  
in action as any other people in the United  
States, and no one can order them to do  
things independent of their judgment with  
any degree of success."

"The Mormon church," asked Senator  
Jones, "has not exercised any influence in  
the past and it cannot in the future?"

"No," was the reply. "As I have ex-  
plained, our people feel that they have  
been driven together and stood together as  
a church party, but that the church did  
not dominate or control our actions except  
where we were willing."

Continuing, he said that he wanted to  
see the Mormon party, as a party, broken  
up and divided between the two great par-  
ties, and showed how the young men di-  
vided into political clubs, and that he him-  
self, considering his position in the church,  
had been

greatly humiliated  
repeatedly while on the stump. He

hoped, in conclusion, that inasmuch as  
Utah was so rich and so populous, and in a  
sense so entirely independent of all the  
other states and territories of the country,  
that this great boon of statehood would  
not be denied to them.

Senator Carey here said: "The Faulk-  
ner bill proposed to put on Utah the bur-  
den of statehood without any of the ad-  
vantages of it, now I want to ask you if the  
majority of the people in the territory  
want that bill?"

"I cannot say," replied Mr. Smith.

"But," he continued, "the people I re-  
present want statehood, not Home Rule."

Senator Stewart asked if the Liberals  
were opposed both to the statehood and the  
Faulkner bill, to which Mr. Smith replied:

"I cannot say. You have heard what they  
have said, and can draw your own deduc-  
tions."

Thus closed the most interesting hearing  
that has yet been given the Utah delega-  
tion. The frank statement of Mr. Smith,  
that he preferred a territorial form of gov-  
ernment to Home Rule, and that he voiced  
the sentiment of the Republican party in  
saying this, shows the hypocritical preten-  
sions of the Republican leaders, or at least  
those whose views are reflected by Mr.  
Bennett and Smith. Their information  
was a most astounding bit of intelligence  
to the committee, and it has destroyed  
whatever probability there may have been  
of securing favorable consideration for  
their bill. Both houses of Congress are

UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO STATEHOOD  
although the sentiment in favor of the  
Home Rule bill is very strong. There is  
not a shadow of a doubt that the Home  
Rule bill will pass the House long before  
the close of the present session. There is  
every presumption, too, that a majority  
of the Senate committee will report it favor-  
ably to the Senate notwithstanding the  
fact that Mr. Platt, the chairman of the  
committee, at present bitterly antago-  
nizes it. The Senate committee is com-  
posed of six Republicans and five Demo-  
crats. Two of the Republicans, Carey,  
of Wyoming, and Stewart, of Nevada, will  
join the Democrats in a majority report on  
the bill. In addition to these Dubois,  
Stanford, Teller, Felton and Warren will  
vote for it when it comes before the Sen-  
ate. In short

THE PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHTER  
than they have ever been at any previous  
time. The several advocates of the bill  
who have been in Washington, and who  
have returned to Utah, have carried that  
conviction with them, and have, no doubt,  
succeeded in convincing their friends.

Mr. Frank Richards started west last  
night and was followed to-night by his  
brother, Mr. C. C. Richards.

Judge Bennett Advocates Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. Judge Bennett,  
chairman of the Utah territorial Republi-  
can convention, to-day proposed to the  
Senate committee on territories a bill for  
local government in Utah, and favored the  
admission of the territory as a state. He  
grounded that the people wanted statehood  
or nothing. John Henry Smith, of Salt  
Lake, also favored the statehood measure.  
This closed the hearing.

FRITZ OCHMAN.

He Attempts to Break Into the  
House of a Widow.

Her Brother-in-Law Warns Him to Desist—He  
Does Not and Is Shot—He Is  
a Sleep Herder.

BOISE CITY, Ida., Feb. 23.—[Special tele-  
gram to THE HERALD.—Examiner Dispatch.]  
New York, Feb. 23.—It is now known that  
Commodore Vanderbilt's dream has been  
realized. It is said that the Vanderbilt in-  
terests have secured control of the St.  
Paul system and that the grand alliance  
now includes St. Paul, the Northwestern  
and the Union Pacific, that is, a through  
line from New York to the Pacific at Port-  
land and San Francisco. If true, it is the  
most important railroad deal in many  
years. It is said that it will be formally  
announced Wednesday.

After that, like others of similar import that  
have been circulated of late years, had much to  
do with the Vanderbilt's great cir-  
cumstantiality. Active efforts, as was  
asserted, had been going on since Pierpont  
Morgan succeeded in converting the \$30-  
000,000 floating debt of the Union Pacific  
road into interest-bearing certificates.  
After that Drexel, Morgan & Co. had suc-  
ceeded in furtherance of the deal so alleged  
to have been consummated by the Vanderbilt  
and his friends outside parties who have  
heretofore controlled the St. Paul.  
Chauncey M. Deyou says there is no truth  
in the story.

A Pennsylvania Railway Deal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Evening  
Telegraph to-day says: It is re-  
ported to-day the Pennsylvania road  
made or is about to make a deal in which  
the Atchafalaya, Northern Pacific and St.  
Paul roads are interested. It is said the  
combination referred to, with Chicago as a  
pivotal point, will be a very strong one,  
and it is stated that the department  
of the Pennsylvania road and would give  
it a through line extending from one  
end of the continent to the other.

Cardinal Gaspar Merilliod Dead.

BEKNE, Feb. 23.—Cardinal Gaspar Mer-  
illiod, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva,  
died to-day.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Among the  
papers presented and referred was a mo-  
ratorium adopted by the convention of  
miners and farmers held in San Francisco  
in June last on the subject of hydraulic  
mining and asking an appropriation for  
the erection of a dam and other reservoir  
works to prevent the debris from injuring  
navigable rivers. Referred to the commit-  
tee on commerce.

A resolution was agreed to calling on the  
secretary of agriculture for a copy of the  
report of the special agents of the depart-  
ment on experiments on the production of  
rain.

The resolution for an investigation into  
the resources, social and other conditions,  
laws, etc., of Alaska was agreed to.

The calendar was taken up and bills  
disposed of as follows: The House joint  
resolution concerning mining districts in  
California. Passed.

To fix the compensation of keepers and  
crews of life saving stations. Passed.

Keepers of stations—except stations  
known as houses of refuge—\$600 per year;  
members of crews \$45 per month during  
the time stations are manned.

The House bill to provide an additional  
mode for the taking of depositions of wit-  
nesses in causes pending in the United  
States court (allowing depositions to be  
taken under state laws). Passed.

The Senate bill to provide for a commis-  
sion on the subject of alcoholic liquor  
traffic. Laid aside.

The Senate joint resolution for an inter-  
national bi-metallic agreement was taken  
up and Stewart made some remarks upon  
it, but as the morning hour expired it  
went over without action.

The pure food bill was taken up as un-  
finished business and Paddock spoke in

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 23.—John Kaiser, a  
photographer, in a fit of jealousy, shot his  
wife through the head this morning be-  
cause she refused to live with him. He  
then killed himself in the same manner.  
Mrs. Kaiser may recover.

De Freycinet Declines to Form a Cabinet.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—President Carnot and  
De Freycinet had a conference this after-  
noon and upon its conclusion De Freycinet  
declined to form a cabinet.

A STRIKE PROBABLE

Demands of the U. P. Grievance  
Committees Refused.

AN INFUENTIAL MAN'S VIEWS

The Members Getting Tired of the Long-  
drawn Out Affair—They Merely  
Want Fair Play.

OMAHA, Feb. 23.—[Special telegram to  
THE HERALD.]—After all, there is a strong  
probability of a strike on the Union Pacific.  
Mr. Dickinson rallied to the grievance  
committee yesterday, refusing to accept  
their schedule, and submitting a propo-  
sition of his own. Since then the committee  
have held a joint meeting and unanimously  
rejected the company's offer. The commit-  
tee's proposed to insist on a settlement  
of the matters at issue. "If we don't get  
fairer treatment than we have had so far,"  
said an influential member of one of the  
committees this morning, "there is likely  
to be trouble. Our members are sick and  
tired of this long drawn out affair, and  
if we can't get satisfaction within a  
few days, some of them will be slipping  
out for home. While the matter of strik-  
ing would ordinarily go to the grievance  
officers for decision, there are a great many  
hot heads in the ranks and there members  
of some committees who can tie up whole  
divisions saying the word 'Vote the  
victims of the rankest kind of injustice and  
we mean to have some satisfaction. The  
principal demand we are now making is  
for a change in the manner of com-  
puting overtime. When we pre-  
sented our first proposition Mr.  
Dickinson made some figures and in-  
formed us that it meant an increase of \$300,000  
in the annual pay roll of the road. He  
figured on our revised schedule and de-  
clared that it would aggregate an increase  
of \$100,000. But we pointed out one item  
where he had made a mistake of \$13,000.  
At our first meeting, he offered us \$50,000  
to drop the controversy and go home. That  
would hardly have paid the expenses of the  
two committees during their stay in Omaha.